

ENERGUIDE THE REPORTER

OFFICE OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY ANNOUNCED BY NRCAN MINISTER

The Government of Canada is establishing a special organization that will serve as a centre of national activity, cooperation and expertise on energy efficiency matters as part of Canada's initial response to new greenhouse gas emission reduction targets negotiated at the Third Conference of the Parties in Kyoto, Japan.



O E E

The Office of Energy Efficiency (OEE) was announced by Natural Resources Minister Ralph Goodale on December 15, 1997, at a news conference in Ottawa shortly after he returned from Japan. At the Kyoto conference, 160 nations negotiated a climate change protocol that includes a target for Canada to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by six percent from 1990 levels between 2008 and 2012.

"Canada is a leader in the development of energy technology, and our energy efficiency programs are among the best in the world," said Minister Goodale in unveiling the OEE. "By providing a central focus for administering and creating effective programs, this office will help Canada improve its response to climate change challenges."

The OEE will be located within Natural Resources Canada and will be fully operational by April 1, 1998. Its mandate is threefold—to deliver the federal government's energy efficiency programs, to share NRCan's information and knowledge about energy efficiency with Canadians and others, and to enhance NRCan's national and international leadership role on energy efficiency.

continued on page 2



Natural Resources
Canada

Ressources naturelles
Canada

Canada

IN THIS ISSUE

page Vol. 3, No. 3 — Winter/Spring 1998

1	Office of Energy Efficiency Announced by NRCan Minister
3	Details of Commercial Building Incentive Program Announced
4	EnerGuide Rating Program to be Introduced for Houses
5	Motors Amendment Comes into Effect
6	Workshop Considers Proposal to Regulate Transformers
7	Looking for an EnerGuide Rating from a Past Year?
7	EnerGuide Month is May 1998
8	1998 EnerGuide Directories Now Available
8	Strong Interest in EnerGuide Kit for Salespersons
9	Buildings and Equipment Group Renovates Web Sites
10	Farewell to Bill Jarvis
11	Guide and Fact Sheets Being Updated
12	Comings and Goings

 See inside for the first Reader Survey!

As part of the process of establishing the OEE, the staff and programs of NRCan's Energy Efficiency Branch will be transferred to the new organization. In addition to 16 non-R&D energy efficiency programs delivered by the former branch—including the EnerGuide labelling program and the *Energy Efficiency Regulations*—the OEE will be responsible for three new initiatives announced by Minister Goodale. These are:

- the Commercial Building Incentive Program, which will provide fiscal incentives to encourage energy efficiency in the design and construction of new commercial and institutional buildings
- EnerGuide for Houses, a program to encourage Canadians to improve the energy performance of their homes
- Energy Innovators Plus, which will promote innovative approaches for the energy efficiency upgrading of existing commercial buildings

The three new initiatives will receive total funding of \$48 million over the next three years. A fourth initiative—the Renewable Energy Deployment Initiative—will receive funding of \$12 million over three years. This new funding was earmarked in the 1997 federal budget and is over and above the \$70 million per year NRCan already spends under its Efficiency and Alternative Energy Program.

In announcing the OEE, Minister Goodale said a council of experts will be appointed to advise the office on the development and management of energy efficiency programs. The OEE will table an annual report on the state of energy efficiency in Canada and organize an annual conference on energy efficiency. As well, it will be responsible for Canada's Energy Efficiency Home Page, which is making NRCan's extensive knowledge about energy efficiency widely available to Canadians and others and provides a gateway to hundreds of related sites from around the world (the site is accessible at <http://oe.e.nrcan.gc.ca>).

Minister Goodale noted that the OEE and other initiatives announced in December illustrate the importance of the climate change issue to Canada and the central role that energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives will play in addressing this concern.

Further information on the OEE will be published in the next edition of *The EnerGuide Reporter*.

DETAILS OF COMMERCIAL BUILDING INCENTIVE PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

Building owners and developers will soon have access to a financial incentive to incorporate energy efficiency features in the design and construction of new commercial and institutional buildings.

Effective April 1, developers can apply for a contribution from the Commercial Building Incentive Program (CBIP), which was launched by NRCan Minister Ralph Goodale on December 15, 1997. Funding of approximately \$30 million has been set aside for the three-year program.

"Studies have shown that the commercial building sector offers good potential for cost-effective energy efficiency improvements that can help Canada achieve its climate change goals," notes Jim Clark of NRCan's Office of Energy Efficiency. "CBIP's objective is not to finance the construction of energy-efficient buildings, but to bring about lasting change in design practices by demonstrating both the feasibility and the economic and environmental benefits of energy-efficient building design."

Mr. Clark says any new commercial or institutional building that will be heated or cooled and is intended for occupancy may be eligible for a contribution except Multi-Unit Residential Buildings (MURB) and federal government buildings. To qualify for the incentive, a building must be at least 25 percent more energy-efficient than if it were constructed to meet the requirements of the *Model National Energy Code for Buildings*.

For large buildings, applicants will be required to use simulation software to demonstrate that a proposed design will meet the 25 percent qualifying levels. Designers of small commercial buildings will be able to select from a group of "prescriptive packages" of energy efficiency improvements for specific types of buildings. When one of these packages is included in the design, the building will be deemed to meet the qualifying level.

"Buildings that meet the program criteria will be eligible for a contribution equal to twice the estimated energy cost savings between the approved design and the same building constructed to the *Model National Energy Code*

standard," explains Mr. Clark to a maximum of \$80 000 or the total design cost, whichever is less.

NRCan is currently developing compliance software for CBIP, as well as technical guidelines and training courses for designers on energy-efficient design practices and energy performance simulation. Mr. Clark says NRCan will work closely with utilities, other governments and equipment and systems suppliers to ensure that energy efficiency technology is readily available for installation in commercial and institutional buildings.

A key element of the new program will be an energy efficiency labelling program that is intended to increase the market value of CBIP buildings and to promote market acceptance of energy-efficient design and construction practices.

CBIP is based on extensive consultations conducted by NRCan and Finance Canada between August and December 1997, including a series of group consultations in Halifax, Montréal, Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver. An energy efficiency incentive program for commercial buildings was originally announced by Finance Minister Paul Martin in the 1997 federal budget.

For more information on CBIP, contact NRCan's Jim Clark by e-mail at cbip.pebc@nrcan.gc.ca or by fax at (613) 943-1590. You can also visit the CBIP Web Site at <http://cbip.nrcan.gc.ca>, or you can write to:

Commercial Building Incentive Program
Office of Energy Efficiency
Natural Resources Canada
580 Booth St., 18th Floor
Ottawa, ON K1A 0E4



ENERGUIDE RATING PROGRAM TO BE INTRODUCED FOR HOUSES

Building on the recognition of the popular EnerGuide equipment labelling program, NRCan will launch a voluntary energy efficiency rating initiative for houses effective April 1, 1998.

EnerGuide for Houses was announced by NRCan Minister Ralph Goodale in December as a key element of the federal government's renewed, strengthened and expanded commitment to energy efficiency. The new Office of Energy Efficiency will provide funding of \$9 million for the three-year program, which is intended to support energy efficiency improvements in the Canadian low-rise housing stock.

Louise Roux, an engineer on the team developing EnerGuide for Houses, explains that trained evaluators will gather data about a house, which will then be fed into a special software program to produce an energy efficiency rating. The rating, from 0 to 100, is based on the home's estimated annual energy consumption under a set of standard operating conditions and will be printed on a label that the homeowner or builder can display in the house.

"A zero on the rating scale indicates an uncomfortable house that has major air leakage, no insulation and extremely high energy consumption," says Ms. Roux. "Houses with moderate air leakage and insulation in all exterior wall cavities will typically have a rating of over 50, while R-2000 homes will generally have a rating of 80 or above."

The rating system will be used for both existing and new houses. In the case of existing dwellings, the evaluator will conduct a site evaluation of the house to gather details on such factors as insulation, airtightness, ventilation and mechanical systems. In addition to generating an energy efficiency rating for the house, the evaluator will identify and prioritize energy efficiency improvements that can be undertaken by the homeowner. If improvements are implemented, the house can be re-evaluated.

EnerGuide for Houses is also intended to influence the design of new homes. Details about the house will be obtained from the building plans before construction begins. The evaluator will rate the energy efficiency of the house "as designed" and generate a list of potential energy efficiency upgrades, with an emphasis on areas and components that are difficult to retrofit once the house is finished. The builder then has the option of implementing some or all of the upgrades to improve the performance of the house and achieve a higher EnerGuide rating.

"In the near future, Canadians will be able to acquire an EnerGuide label that provides an independent rating of the energy performance of their houses," says Ms. Roux. "As the program takes hold in the marketplace, buyers will be able to consider the EnerGuide rating when making a purchase decision about houses that have been evaluated. As well, Canadians who want to sell their homes will be

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MOTORS AMENDMENT COMES INTO EFFECT

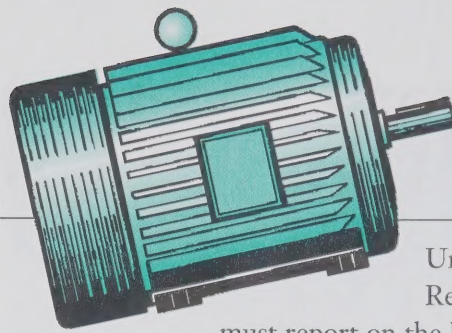
Following extensive consultations with key stakeholders and partners across North America, the *Energy Efficiency Regulations* have been amended to strengthen and clarify the minimum energy efficiency standards for electric motors imported into Canada or shipped interprovincially, and to simplify administrative requirements for dealers.

The motors amendment, which has been reported on extensively in previous issues of *The EnerGuide Reporter*, came into effect on November 27, 1997. The changes include:

- a more precise definition of motors than contained in the original Regulations (which were promulgated in February 1995) to clarify what types of motors are covered
- more stringent energy efficiency standards for motors, consistent with existing requirements in Ontario, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as with the standards that came into effect in the United States in October 1997
- revised reporting requirements to reduce the number of energy efficiency reports dealers must submit to NRCan
- revisions to the exemption concerning the importation or interprovincial shipment of non-compliant products that are to be incorporated into other goods and subsequently exported

“Motor dealers and original equipment manufacturers are advised to have a close look at the amended Regulations because several important changes were made to the draft motor amendment published in the *Canada Gazette* in June 1997,” notes Valerie Whelan, an Equipment Standards Officer with the Office of Energy Efficiency. “For example, the motor definition has been modified and some changes were made in the energy efficiency standards for certain types of motors.”

As a result of the amendment, says Ms. Whelan, many motors previously covered by the Regulations are no longer covered, while some motors that were once exempt must now comply. As well, important changes have been made in the area of reporting energy efficiency information, as required by Section 5 of the *Energy Efficiency Act*.



Under the amended Regulations, dealers must report on the basis of a “unique motor identifier” instead of the product serial number. “This will dramatically reduce the administrative burden on dealers, who are now required to report on the basis of about 250 electric motor categories, rather than thousands of motor model numbers,” says Ms. Whelan.

As well, the amended Regulations state that a dealer who imports into Canada or ships between provinces a non-compliant motor for the purpose of incorporating the motor into another product that will be exported from Canada will no longer be subject to time limits to export the product or to provide proof of export. Instead, the dealer must keep a record of the non-compliant motor and provide the record to NRCan on request. As well, no dealer may offer for sale or lease within Canada a non-compliant motor or a product that contains a non-compliant motor.

The amendments are expected to have a significant impact on energy consumption in Canada, since only high-efficiency motors can meet the new requirements. NRCan has estimated that aggregate annual energy savings will be 16.3 petajoules in the year 2010 (one petajoule is equivalent to the energy consumed annually by 420 000 new refrigerators). This would translate into a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of more than two megatonnes per year.

NRCan is currently revising several publications to reflect the amended Regulations. In the meantime, additional information on the motors amendment is available by contacting Ms. Whelan or Violet Horvath by fax at (613) 943-1590 or by writing to:

Residential, Regulatory & Information Programs
Office of Energy Efficiency
Natural Resources Canada
580 Booth St., 18th Floor
Ottawa, ON K1A 0E4

WORKSHOP CONSIDERS PROPOSAL TO REGULATE TRANSFORMERS

Transformer manufacturers and other interested parties from across Canada and the United States gathered in Toronto on November 7, 1997 to consider an NRCan proposal to establish minimum energy performance requirements for distribution and dry-type transformers.

The proposed requirements would take effect through an amendment to the Energy Efficiency Regulations, which establishes minimum energy efficiency standards for a wide range of products. NRCan's economic impact analysis has indicated that Canada could expect significant net benefits by regulating transformers.

Consultations with stakeholders are a key element of the regulatory process, and the half-day workshop on November 7, 1997, was an opportunity to receive preliminary feedback from manufacturers, who raised a number of questions about the proposal.

For example, several manufacturers expressed concern that the industry could face a "patchwork" of regulations across Canada and the United States, since some provinces are also considering regulating transformers and the U.S. Department of Energy is developing its own transformer regulation. In response, NRCan officials indicated that the department will work closely with provincial officials

on the harmonization of Canadian regulatory requirements. As well, a meeting is planned at the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) in Toronto to discuss harmonizing the standard proposed by NRCan (CAN/CSA-C802-94) and the standard under consideration in the United States (NEMA TP-1 [96]).

Manufacturers also expressed concern about:

- the possibility that "refurbished" transformers could be used to circumvent the regulations
- different proposed energy efficiency standards for dry-type and oil-filled transformers, which compete directly with each other
- the cost of meeting the energy efficiency verification requirements of the Regulations, since transformers are often custom designed and have small manufacturing runs
- the possibility that energy efficiency verification will be a duplication of ISO 9000 registration

NRCan officials will address these and other issues over the next several weeks and report back to the transformer industry in the spring. Additional information on the workshop and the proposed regulations is available from Valerie Whelan at (613) 947-1207. Requests can also be faxed to (613) 943-1590.



LOOKING FOR AN ENERGUIDE RATING FROM A PAST YEAR?

EnerGuide ratings for household appliances manufactured between 1979 and 1996 are now available from NRCan in electronic format.

REPORTER

ENERGUIDE

ENQUÊTE AUPRÈS DES LECTEURS

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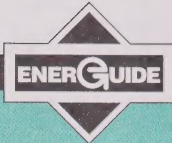


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ENERGUIDE MONTH IS MAY 1998



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Organized in partnership with major retailers such as Sears, Future Shop, The Brick and Eaton's, "EnerGuide Month" will highlight the advantages of using the EnerGuide label to select an energy-efficient appliance. It will also promote increased awareness of the importance of energy efficiency when purchasing and using major household appliances.

EnerGuide Month will be supported by a number of marketing products and activities, including advertisements in sales flyers, in-store consumer literature and tools for appliance salespeople. A media relations campaign will also include information on other products that are labelled under the EnerGuide Program.

To support EnerGuide Month, retail readers of the EnerGuide Reporter are being asked to ensure that all appliances in their stores carry the appropriate EnerGuide label.

For more information, contact Anne Wilkins by e-mail at awilkins@nrcan.gc.ca or by telephone at (613) 992-3900.



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Manu

Cher lecteur,

Voici la première enquête effectuée par Le Reporter ÉnerGuide sur son contenu. Vos points de vue sur le bulletin d'information nous importent, et nous vous remercions de consacrer quelques minutes pour répondre aux questions ci-dessous.

1. Quels genres d'articles vous intéressent le plus ?

Cochez toutes les cases appropriées.

- ☐ Nouvelles sur le programme ÉnerGuide
- ☐ Nouvelles sur le Règlement sur l'efficacité énergétique
- ☐ Codes nationaux de l'énergie pour les maisons et les bâtiments
- ☐ Fenêtres éconergétiques
- ☐ Programme d'encouragement pour les bâtiments commerciaux
- ☐ ÉnerGuide pour les maisons
- ☐ Rapports sur les consultations auprès des intéressés
- ☐ Nouvelles publications sur l'efficacité énergétique
- ☐ Base de données nationale sur la consommation d'énergie
- ☐ Activités des organismes intéressés autres que NRCan (p. ex., les services publics, etc.)
- ☐ Harmonisation de la réglementation
- ☐ Développements technologiques et tendances à l'extérieur du Canada
- ☐ Autres nouvelles internationales
- ☐ Expositions et conférences
- ☐ Allés et venues
- ☐ Autres sujets _____

2. Pouvez-vous nous suggérer des sujets qui devraient être couverts plus souvent dans Le Reporter ÉnerGuide ?

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2. Are there topics you would like to see covered more often in the Reporter?

- ☐ Other topics
- ☐ Comings and Goings
- ☐ Exhibits/Conferences
- ☐ Other international news
- ☐ Technology developments/trends outside Canada
- ☐ Regulatory harmonization
- ☐ other than NRCan (e.g., utilities, etc.)

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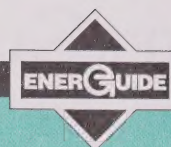
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OTTAWA ON K1A 9Z9



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580 BOUTH ST
OTTAWA ON K1A 9Z9

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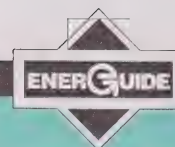
2. Are there topics you would like to see covered more often in the Reporter?

- ☐ News from the EnerGuide Program
- ☐ News on the *Energy Efficiency Regulations*
- ☐ National energy codes for houses and buildings
- ☐ Energy-efficient windows
- ☐ Commercial Buildings Incentive Program
- ☐ EnerGuide for Houses
- ☐ Reports on stakeholder consultations
- ☐ New publications on energy efficiency
- ☐ National Energy Use Database
- ☐ Activities of stakeholder organizations other than NRCan (e.g., utilities, etc.)
- ☐ Regulatory harmonization
- ☐ Technology developments/trends outside Canada
- ☐ Other international news
- ☐ Exhibits/Conferences
- ☐ Comings and Goings
- ☐ Other topics

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1. What articles interest you most? Check all that apply.



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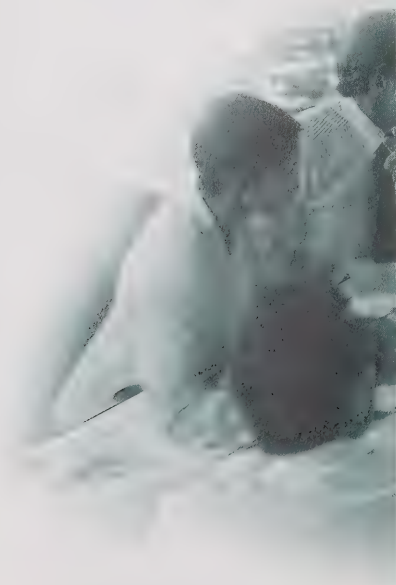


WINTER/SPRING 1998
READER SURVEY



THE REFPORTER

ENERG GUIDE



LOOKING FOR AN ENERGUIDE RATING FROM A PAST YEAR?

EnerGuide ratings for household appliances manufactured between 1979 and 1996 are now available from NRCan in electronic format.

The Office of Energy Efficiency has converted the EnerGuide appliance directories for the past 18 years to Microsoft Excel™ and is making them available to consumers and other interested parties. To obtain one of these directories, send your request (indicating the year or years you require) by e-mail to meburne@nrcan.gc.ca or by fax to (613) 943-1590. You can also write to

EnerGuide Program
Office of Energy Efficiency
Natural Resources Canada
580 Booth St., 18th Floor
Ottawa, ON K1A 0E4

If you order a directory, keep in mind that there are some important differences between the data in the older publications and the more recent ones. Prior to 1995, EnerGuide ratings indicated monthly energy consumption instead of the current annual consumption. Different criteria were often used to categorize appliances, and appliances were listed by brand name rather than by increasing energy consumption, as is the current practice.

To make it easy to find the information you need, Microsoft Excel™ can readily sort the data to locate a specific appliance model or to present ratings in the order desired.

For more information about the EnerGuide directories of past years, contact Marcelle Eburne by telephone at (613) 996-4830 or by fax at (613) 943-1590.

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1998 ENERGUIDE DIRECTORIES Now AVAILABLE



The 1998 EnerGuide directories for major household appliances and room air conditioners are now available from NRCan.

A new feature in the appliance directory this year is a column that gives the annual energy cost of each appliance listed, based on its EnerGuide rating and a national average electricity cost of 0.0814 cents per kilowatt-hour. While consumers have indicated that they would like the EnerGuide label to indicate

the cost of operating the appliance, the format of the label is established by the *Energy Efficiency Regulations* and cannot be changed to include energy costs. Including the appliance's estimated energy costs in the directory is the next best solution.

EnerGuide's web site provides consumers with an interactive calculator that uses EnerGuide ratings and the provincial average electricity costs to estimate energy costs. This is the site's most popular page.

To order your copy of the 1998 *EnerGuide Appliance Directory* (Cat. No. M27-103-1998*) or the 1998 *Room Air Conditioner Directory* (Cat. No. M27-103-1-1998*), write or fax:

Energy Publications
c/o Canada Communication Group
Ottawa, ON K1A 0S9
Fax: (819) 994-1498

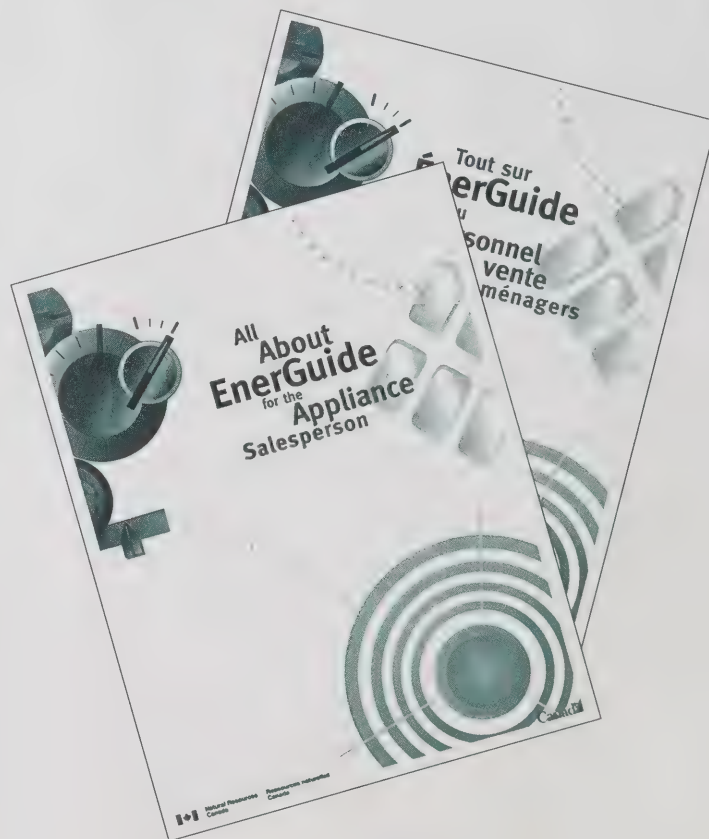
The directories are also available online at EnerGuide's web site at <http://energguide.nrcan.gc.ca>.

STRONG INTEREST IN ENERGUIDE KIT FOR SALESPERSONS

Copies of the information kit "All About EnerGuide for the Appliance Salesperson" are going fast.

The EnerGuide Program placed advertisements promoting the kit in three trade publications: *the Retail Merchants News*, *the Canadian Retailer* and the newsletter of the Canadian Electronic and Appliance Service Association. The Francophone retail community will be reached through a direct mail campaign.

A new factsheet will soon be added to the kit to help salespeople answer consumers' questions about the comparative operating costs of "wet" appliances that draw water from an electric storage water heater and "wet" appliances that draw water from a gas water heater.



BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT GROUP RENOVATES WEB SITES

In the ever-changing environment of the World Wide Web, keeping home pages fresh, innovative and up to date is a constant challenge. NRCan's Buildings and Equipment Group is renovating its web sites to ensure that the most current energy efficiency information is available to Canadians in a simple and informative format.

Revisions to the "EnerGuide for HVAC" site (<http://bvac.nrcan.gc.ca>) have already been completed. Among other changes, the "Consumers" section of the site now explains how homeowners can save money by using the HVAC EnerGuide rating to compare the energy efficiency of new home heating and air conditioning products. As well, the "Contractors" section includes an invitation to heating, ventilating and air conditioning contractors to join Team HVAC in a national effort to promote the sale of high-efficiency equipment.

The "EnerGuide for Appliances" site (<http://energuide.nrcan.gc.ca>) is currently being revised and will take on a new look in time for EnerGuide month in May 1998. In the meantime, the 1998 labelling scales for appliances and room air conditioners as well as the 1998 edition of the appliance directory are available online. Detailed information on labelling requirements can be found in the "Manufacturers" section of the site.

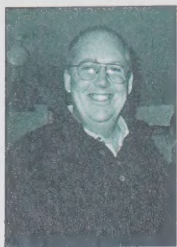
Changes are also being made to the "Energy Efficiency Regulations" site (<http://regulations.nrcan.gc.ca>). Most notably, the site now contains information on the recent motor amendment, which came into effect on November 27, 1997, and descriptions of additional products that have been proposed for regulation by NRCan. Plans are underway to reorganize the "Existing Regulations" section of this site to make it easier for manufacturers and dealers to find the information they need—whether it be an energy efficiency standard, a product definition or labelling information. As well, NRCan plans to include the Section 5 database of compliant energy-using products in this web site. This will enable brokers and importers to "pre-screen" the compliance of products they intend to import.

Finally, "The Energy-Efficient Office" site (<http://oe.nrcan.gc.ca/office>) has been expanded to include a section on home computers. This site, which previously was aimed primarily at businesses, now provides helpful tips on using a home computer and printer efficiently, buying an energy-efficient home computer system, and reducing the impact of paper on the environment.

We invite you to take a few minutes to browse the new NRCan sites. One way to do this is by visiting the Office of Energy Efficiency's Home Page located at <http://oe.nrcan.gc.ca>. The home page will give you quick and easy access to all of the sites mentioned here, as well as to other NRCan energy efficiency web sites and information.

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Office of Energy Efficiency. At the top, there are logos for Natural Resources Canada, Ressources naturelles Canada, and the Canadian flag. The main heading is "Office of Energy Efficiency". Below this, there is a section for "Energy Publications" with a sub-header "online now! virtual library". A welcome message states: "Welcome to our new Office of Energy Efficiency home page. Energy efficiency helps Canadians save money, ensures the responsible use of natural resources and helps protect our environment. This site has helpful tools and information to increase the energy efficiency of homes, vehicles, businesses, institutions and governments." Below this, a banner reads "Take Action on Climate Change—Make Energy Efficiency a Priority!". There is a section for "Energy Efficiency..." with a list of links: "for You and Your Family", "for Businesses, Institutions and Governments", "Regulations", and "Statistics". To the right of this list is a "FREE TAKE ACTION KIT" section. Below the links is a "MEDIA ROOM" section. On the left side of the page, there is a vertical menu with links: "What's New?", "Search", "Français", "E-mail", and "About Us". At the bottom, there is a navigation bar with icons for "Programs", "Energy Publications", "Skills Development", "Interactive Services", "Comments", and "Links". Below the navigation bar are logos for VCI Inc., Energy Sector, and Global Climate Change, along with the URL <http://oe.nrcan.gc.ca> and a link to "Disclaimer and Notices".

FAREWELL TO BILL JARVIS



Bill Jarvis, Director General of NRCan's Energy Efficiency Branch for the past eight years, has accepted a position with the Public Policy Forum in Ottawa. He started his new job on February 1, 1998. Before he left the department, Bill talked to Violet Horvath, Publisher of *The EnerGuide*

Reporter, about his career with the public service and his views on energy efficiency.

After working as a consultant with Informetrica for approximately 10 years, Bill Jarvis joined the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR, since renamed Natural Resources Canada) in May 1982 as Director, Energy Market Analysis and Statistics.

It was the height of the energy boom, and Bill's ambition—though not necessarily in keeping with the department's view at the time—was to deregulate oil markets in Canada. Within two years, however, the department's position had changed, and deregulation was being considered. As part of this process, Bill joined Bob Skinner and David Oulton in conducting an extensive consultation with the oil industry on how deregulation would work.

Things fell into place quickly following the 1984 federal election, when Pat Carney became Minister of EMR. In March 1985, the Western Accord to deregulate oil prices was signed with the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Bill then began to work on an initiative to deregulate natural gas markets, which led to the signing of a separate accord in the fall of 1985.

Bill's next assignment took him out of Canada on a two-year exchange program with the Australian Energy Department in Canberra. Living in Australia was a terrific experience for Bill and his young family, filled with delightful memories (and much sampling of Australian wines).

Following his exchange, Bill returned to EMR, where he acted as Chief Negotiator for the Vancouver pipeline and assisted with analyses on several megaprojects. He also

helped develop an implementation plan for a new organizational structure that would combine two energy sectors into a single organization. The proposal was approved, and Bill was asked to help restructure the former Programs Branch. The impact of program integration and downsizing, both on the people who left the department and on those who stayed, left a great impression on Bill.

In 1989, Bill accepted the position of Director General, Energy Efficiency and Alternative Energy (EEAE) Branch, in the restructured Energy Sector. EEAE was expected to be at the centre of the political agenda in Ottawa, with major policy, program and management challenges. Despite morale problems and a general loss of direction, Bill recognized that there were good, dedicated people in the branch and that this was an opportunity to make positive changes. As a first step, he quickly moved the branch from its downtown Ottawa location to the main EMR tower on Booth Street in order to "reconnect" it with the Energy Sector.

The timing was perfect. Environmental and energy issues became a priority for the Government when the Green Plan was announced in 1990. The branch now had direction. After consulting stakeholders, EMR developed a plan to support greenhouse gas limitations by rebuilding EEAE with new people and new programs.

Among the highlights of the plan, Bill said, was the Energy Efficiency Act, the first piece of national energy efficiency legislation in Canada. He also saw the need to establish a solid information base, and he spent time arguing for and protecting data development work. As a result, he says, "There is a strong legacy of information that will be useful for many years in the future."

During his time in the Energy Efficiency Branch (formerly EEAE), Bill has seen expanding budgets, the growing influence of branch programs and a higher profile for energy use in all sectors of the economy. The branch continues to thrive with new and expanding programs. After years of reorganizations and budget cuts, Bill was pleased to provide some stability to the branch.

GUIDE AND FACT SHEETS BEING UPDATED

"As a team, we have had exceptional success in the past eight years in terms of developing sensible programs that Ministers like and that are well received in the marketplace," says Bill, adding that energy efficiency activities could be of long-term interest to the Government, especially if these activities can remain connected to departmental and political policy development processes.

As Bill headed off to the Public Policy Forum, he left behind a staff of 120 for a staff of none. He is creating his new job himself, and experience tells us he will be successful.

As parting advice, Bill offers the following:

- For working within the bureaucracy, *nolli illegitimi carborundrum*.
- There is enormous strength in working together.
- And most important—HAVE FUN!

Goodbye Bill! You'll be missed by all! Best wishes in your new job!

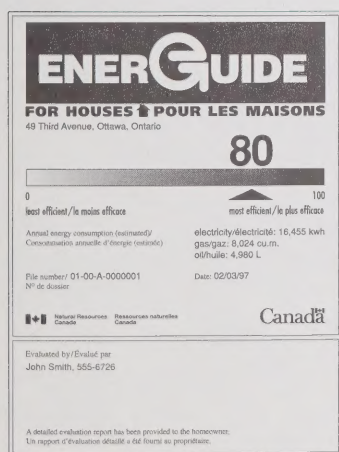
NRCan is updating its *Guide to Canada's Energy Efficiency Regulations* to incorporate information on the new requirements for electric motors and other changes.

The guide has become popular among dealers as a handy source of information on the regulations, covering such topics as reporting requirements, verification marks, product labelling and exemptions from the *Energy Efficiency Act*. It also sets out the technical requirements for all energy-using products covered by the regulations.

NRCan is also updating the seven Energy Efficiency Regulations Fact Sheets, which focus on specific topics such as filing a section 5 report, importing energy-using products, EnerGuide labels and the regulatory requirements for motors and lighting products.

A notice will be posted on the Office of Energy Efficiency web site (<http://oe.nrcan.gc.ca>) when the new guide and fact sheets are available.

EnerGuide Rating Program... (continued from page 4)



able to use the EnerGuide rating to demonstrate that they have made energy efficiency improvements and reduced the annual energy costs of the home, which should increase its resale value."

NRCan is currently finalizing the technical and administrative details of the program, with

input from a committee of stakeholders. EnerGuide for Houses will be administered nationally by NRCan, with regional delivery by licenced partners now being recruited across Canada.

In addition to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from Canadian low-rise housing and reducing energy costs for homeowners, EnerGuide for Houses is expected to stimulate growth in the home renovation industry and increase demand for new energy efficiency products and services.

Additional information on EnerGuide for Houses is available by contacting NRCan by e-mail at klivesey@nrcan.gc.ca or by fax at (613) 943-1590. You can also write to:

EnerGuide for Houses
Office of Energy Efficiency
Natural Resources Canada
580 Booth St., 18th Floor
Ottawa, ON K1A 0E4

COMINGS AND GOINGS



Bill Jarvis, former Director General of the Energy Efficiency Branch of NRCan, has accepted an executive interchange assignment at the Public Policy Forum. Mr. Jarvis assumed the new position on February 1, 1998.

Neil MacLeod, who recently completed an assignment as Executive Director of the Healthpartners-United Way federal employees campaign, has replaced Mr. Jarvis on an acting basis.

Madeline McBride, P.Eng., Manager of the Energy Code Support Program for the past five years, has accepted a position in the Energy Technology Branch of NRCan. During her time with the former Energy Efficiency Branch, Ms. McBride played a key role in developing and publishing the *Model National Energy Code for Houses* and the *Model National Energy Code for Buildings*, as well as related support materials. Her new job involves software development—including several energy code software programs—for the CAN8Technology Centre.

Mark Pearson left the former Energy Efficiency Branch in early September to accept a promotion to Senior Policy Analyst in NRCan's Strategic Planning and Coordination Branch. As a Senior Economist with the Energy End-Use Analysis and Data Development Group, Mr. Pearson managed NRCan's analysis of the economic, energy and environmental impact of the *Energy Efficiency Regulations* and was the project leader for the publication *Energy Efficiency Trends in Canada 1990 to 1995*.

We'd like to hear from you!

The EnerGuide Reporter welcomes your questions, submissions, comments, story ideas and letters to the publisher.



ENERGUIDE THE REPORTER

Cat. no. M27-01-735-3E

ISSN: 1198-3442

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Government Services Canada 1998

Également disponible en français
sous le titre : *Le Reporter ÉnerGuide*

PUBLISHER

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